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09/710,776	11/09/2000	George J. Candella	FRA175/189535	5507
22206 7590 09/19/2007 FELLERS SNIDER BLANKENSHIP			EXAMINER	
BAILEY & TIPPENS			ELISCA, PIERRE E	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

MAILED

SEP 1 9 2007

GROUP 3600

Application Number: 09/710,776 Filing Date: November 09, 2000 Appellant(s): CANDELLA ET AL.

James P. Lea For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 06/13/2007 appealing from the Office action mailed 11/16/2006.

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(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

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(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6,163,771 Walker et al 09/2000

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 102 (e) as being anticipated by Walker et al U.S. Pat. No. 6,163,771.

Claims 1-32 have been rejected under the newly found prior Walker. Walker discloses a mail-order based credit card fraud, both Visa and MasterCard have deployed databases that allow a merchant to verify that a given credit card account number is connected to a specific billing address. Visa calls this service the Address verification service. The theory behind the service is that a thief (for example, a dishonest restaurant waiter)

might be able to use a credit card receipt slip to steal an active account number, but if he tries to use that number for a mail order purchase he would not know the correct address associated with that number. Even if a thief were to obtain the cardholder's address, this service can allow a merchant to compare the shipping address of the catalog order to the current billing address for that account number and thus possibly identify any suspicious activity (which is readable as Applicant's claimed invention wherein said a method for detecting fraud non-personal transactions), comprising the steps of:

Collecting purchaser data for the transaction, said purchaser data comprising a billing address and a ship-to-address; transmitting said ship-to-address to a fraud-detection system, processing said ship-to-address to determine whether the transaction is potentially fraudulent by checking the purchaser's ship-to-address against non-billing address criteria, and returning the relative risk of fraudulent activity associated with the transaction (see., col 2, lines 7-20).

(10) Response to Argument

Applicant's arguments filed on 08/28/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's arguments, Applicant argues that the prior art of record (Walker) fails to anticipate the cited claim limitation:

Applicant's newly added limitation recites "checking the purchaser's ship-to a. address against non-billing address". Whereas, claim 6 recites ship-to address against Application/Control Number: 09/710,776

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the city and state with a Zip + 4 code. Therefore, the ship-to address criteria can be a billing address, a PO box address or any geographic area of the ship-to address.

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b. Applicant further argues that Applicant's method does not utilize the billing address as a criteria to be checked against the shipping address. And yet, Claims 4, 6, 20 and 21 recite the purchaser's ship-to address criteria comprises comparing the city and state of the ship-to address against the city and state with a **Zip + 4 code**. The city, the state, and the Zip + 4 code represent the person physical address, and can also be a billing address or a PO box address or an office address or a family member address. Accordingly, the specific billing address of Walker is the same as any regular address since they are used for the same purpose. Furthermore, an address is an address, it is just a label.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

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For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

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